NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

COPPICE, N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND RASSAU STE. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Locauma Bonesa. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PIZZERO-WIZZED OF BEOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Inim Hoson-Har-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street.-LEAP YEAR MAYIONAL THEATRE, Chathen Square-Kaynanisi and Patruccio-Bohamian Girl-Phanton Breakfast THEATRE, Astor Place .-- LUCRETIA BORGIA-FAUT OBYMPIC.-PIRROR'S MINOTRELA

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE-CHRISTY'S MINSTRUS. EMODRON.-WRITE'S SERENADERS.

The European News. No intelligence yet of either the British Queen or America. The commercial news from Europe is looked for with some interest.

New York, Friday, April 19, 1850.

The Great Question of the Day-Mr. Clay's Compromise Movement and Position-Gen Taylor Nowhere.

But for the unfortunate altereation which occursed on Wednesday last, between Mr. Foote and Colonel Benton, in the United States Senate, at Washington, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Bell's resolutions on the territoral question, would have been referred to a committee of thirteen, half whigs and half democrats, with Mr. Clay as chairman. When that affair occurred, an important amendment, moved by Mr. Clay, had been carried, in which the Senate declined to exprese in advance, any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the committee. The amendment was concurred in; and the question on referring would, no doubt, have been taken immediately afterwards, if business had not been suspended by the scuffle between the above named members. We look upon Col. Benton's conduct in that affair as highly reprehensible, nor are we disposed to shield Mr Foote from censure. If Mr. Benton cannot control his feelings, while sitting in a legislative body of such dignity as that which ought to attach to the Senate, he had better resign and go to Culifornia at once. On the other hand, if the upper branch of the national legislature cannot transact the business of the country without the members being armed, it is time for all legislation to cease, and the door of the Senate closed, until a better state of things be brought about.

Mr. Clay's position on the great question of the day, is a highly honorable and elevated one. He has cut clear of all parties and all factions, and adopted a policy dictated by patriotism, and, thus far, has carried it out with a degree of ability characteristic of the man. He never held such a lofty position as he now does. nor one which entitled him more to the admiration, respect, and confidence of all parties in Congress and of the whole American people. Advanced in years, and having spent a large portion of his time in public life and in the halls of legislation—having reached more than his threescore and ten-having recently witnessed the departure of one of his com peers, the lamented Calhoun-Mr. Clay's conduct during the present session, on the slavery question, to an agreeable contrast to that pursued by Mr. Ben-While the one is highly national and patriotic, the other is selfish, factional, and disorganizing. While the one naturally leads to a rational, friendly, and just compromise of the great question of the day-a question which now agitates and shakes the republic to its centre—the other has no tendency but to prolong the agitation, to keep the wounds of the body politic still bleeding, and to jeopardize th integrity of this great confederacy. Through Mr. Clay's influence, and in consequence of the lofty position which he has assumed, the probability now is that the question of slavery, in connection with all the new territories, will be settled and disposed of at one and the same time, and the free-soil agi

The only opposition which Mr. Clay has to con send with in his endeavors to settle this unfortunate agitation on the slavery question, is that of the cabinet, the free-soilers and Mr. Benton-General Taylor nowhere. When the matter comes before the ntatives, the same influence will be exerted there; for, singularly enough, the members of the cabinet, who, according to all ac counts, are firmly established in their seats seem to be as much hostile to a general and final settlement and disposition of the question, and as much in favor of the isolated admission of California, as the most ultra free soilers are themselves. General Taylor himself is nowhere. in fact, since the commencement of the present session the cabinet, in the course which they have pursued on this question, (General Taylor being nowhere) have materially strengthened the freesoilers in their factious opposition to any policy calculated to heal the present agitation, and aided and assisted in alienating the different sections of the

The friends of the Union and of the country, have, therefore, but one course to pursue in the present emergency. They must arouse themselves and unite in supporting Mr. Clay, (and we hope to include Mr. Webster also) in the patriotic stand which he has assumed, and in opposing the free soilers and all others, whether in the cabinet or out of it, (General Taylor nowhere) in Congress or out of it, who, from selfish motives or reasons of their own, are averse to disposing of this agitation. If they do so, the influence of the cabinet and of the freesoilers, (General Taylor nowhere) will be of no avail; peace and quiet will take the place of factionism and agitation, the slavery question will be settled on the principles of compromise and the constitution; and our beloved republic will renew her career to that great and glorious destiny reserved for it, and which even human eyes can perceive in the vista of the future. Up with the constitutiondown with the cabinet and the fanatics-but honest General Taylor nowhere.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS CABINET. - After all that has been said on the subject, it appears that there is e be no change in the cabinet at present, and according to some accounts, none at all, with Gen. Taylor's consent. He this as it may be, it cannot change or alter the fact, that the cabinet does not ossess the confidence of the whig party or of the he country, or that a majority of the whig members of Congress desire a change. This, we suppose, is universally conceded, by whigs as well as democrats. It is well known that the policy of the eabinet is opposed by the whig party in Congress, as much as it is by the opposition. We can attribute the continuance of the cabinet in office, to nothing but the peculiar character of Gen. Taylor, which makes him stand by those whom he has placed in responsible positions. There is every reason to believe that he will stick to them to the last, incompetent as they are, and there is apparently no more chance of a removal or change the entinet than there is of the removal of the Alleshany Mountains to a more southerly direction. The President will hear of no complaints against shem, and listen to nothing on the subject.

We may therefore put it down as a settled matser that the present cabinet will remain in office as long as they please, or for an indefinite period. Of course it may be expected that the differences be tween the whig party in Congress and the cabinet will go on and increase and widen, so much, that the latter will, like Ceptain Tyler's cabinet, become completely isolated. Indeed it is very near that It is easy to infer what the ultimate pemilt will be.

Boen .-- A great many of the enormous and unpreendented sales of real estate about these days.

TREMEMBOUS SPECULATION IN COTTON AND TELD GRAPH STOCK.—Fog Smith is out with two more letters. They are published in an obscure corner, where country editors, fresh from Ohio, put ma chine poetry, to fill up with. They are int a reply to the letters of Amos Kendall and Professor

There is only one point in them. It is the asser tion that the New York press wish to monopolize the wires which Smith controls, for purposes of speculation; that six newspaper editors, diametrically opposed to each other in their interests, are spending one thousand dollars per week, or thereabouts, to obtain news, with which to operate upon the commercial community! Such an assertion is too ridiculous for even Fog Smith to make. But fogs prevail the most on the Eastern coast in the vernal

Monopolizing the wires of a telegraph by the press is an impossibility. It is an absurdity. Enterprise may, it is true, give those possessing it, a monopoly, for a few hours, of the news obtained. Two or three papers in this city, one or two in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore, and one in Charleston, enjoyed a monopoly, for twelve to twenty-four hours each time, during the Mexican war, of the news of each battle in the valley of that republic. How was it done? Simply by a little enterprise, and the expenditure of a few thousand We used the telegraph then, but w heard of no monopoly, because those who managed the wires had no desire to dictate to the public, and because they felt as deep an interest as we did, to lay the details of the brilliant deeds of our country-

men at once before the public.

It is the same with the reports of the proceedings in Congress, now daily received from Washington. These reports cost from five to eight hundred dollars per week. They are published in six papers of this city. These papers enjoy a monopoly of these reports, for the simple reason that no one else will expend as much money to obtain them. It is the same with the foreign news. Some one or two of these six newspaper proprietors have been in the habit, since the first Cunard steamer made her first trip to Boston, of running expresses, at a cost of three hundred to fifteen hundred dollars each, to obtain the European news earlier than the mail could bring it. news has been received in this way, from wenty-four to forty-eight hours ahead of the mail. This vast expense was incurred, not to speculate it cotton, breadstuffs, railroads, gas works, or in efforts to depreciate the value of telegraph stock, in order to buy it in, and thus control it, to the injury of the public, but to prevent speculators from prey-ing upon the community. After the completion of the electric line these expresses were, run in another form, over the wires; and six papers in this city, the most liberal and respectable portion of the Boston press, and the entire press of Philadelphia, and other Southern cities, joined in an arrangement to receive the steamer's news by telegraph. The enterprise of these papers gives them a monopoly of the news, fo a short time. It is sent to every editor who desires it, to be used by them for the public good. No paper is excluded. Any paper paying its share of the cost of the news, can have it. Any assertion to the contrary is made to subserve private purposes. at once unsafe and dangerous to the commercial community. The only paper in this city that sides with Fog Smith, in his efforts to control this intelligence and dictate to the public, was admitted, at its own solicitation, to all of the advantages of the Associated Press, but it afterwards backed out, in consequence of the inducements offered by Fog Smith, in shape of news at a cheap rate. Hence the daily falsehoods, the editor knowing them to b such, of that concern, at so many words of tele-

graph news per falsehood. But this is enough. Our object has been to show to what dangers the public are exposed in the monopoly of the telegraph. It has been the fixed deter mination of Fog Smith from the start, to control the wires that run eastwardly to where the English steamers touch. 'Till the introduction of Bain's and House's systems he enjoyed a monopoly, and had everything his own way. So long as these new lines exist, the community are safe from bad men. Their destruction, while a man like Fog Smith is the sole manager of the remaining wires, would be a public calamity. Amidst the hue and cry agains the agent of the Associated Press, he seeks to gras the entire line, stretching from New York to Hali fax. In the event of his success, let the public

"look out for the engine while the bell rings." Amos Kendall and Professor Morse saw the Smith's movements, and the necessity of the case required the publication of their letters They take the correct view of the whole matter.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND YANKEE GENIUS .-Occasionally we hear of an enterprising American receiving from the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Russia, or some other European monarch, a gold spuff-box inlaid with diamonds, or an order in brilliants, for some wonderful invention carried abroad from the United States. The other day Professor Morse received from the Porte a splendid order, set in precious stones, for the wonderful application of magnetism to telegraphs; and, recently, Mr. Colt, the inventor of the six-barrelled revolver, had a magnificently gold and enameled snuff-box, with the lid inlaid with brilliants, sent to him as the Sultan's appreciation of those famous pistols, so useful in the Mexican and Indian wars. Other Yankee inventors have received similar favors from foreign powers. These splendid gifts are as much to the inventive genius of America as to the particular individuals to whom they are given; yet what is the value of these presents to the receivers ! On their return home, our own government, taking a narrower view of the value of the cotton gin, the telegraph, the revolver, &c., &c., put a market value in dirty cents on such things, and compel the recipients to pay an enormous duty on their little cadeavx. Morse paid ninety dollars, and Colt five hundred dollars, to our Custom House, because the Turk sets a high value on Yankee ingenuity. Is this right? Many an inventor would be forced to sell his present to pay the outrageously high charges of our Custom House officers while a Minister or Charge d'Affaires, with his \$9,000 outfit and \$9,000 per year salary, is per-

mitted to introduce pictures, &c., free of cost. THE ANTI-RENT TRIAL IN HUDSON.-The antirent trial at Hudson is going on, and in a few days we may expect a decision upon the question of title to the land which is in dispute in that case, and the result of which will have a great influence or the whole manorial subject in the different anti-rent counties in this State. This trial is the result of the doctrines of socialism, which have been broached and preached by certain agitators and demagogues, during a few years; and if it end in declaring the title to those lands void, it will be but the beginning of the end. The next step will be to de clare, by law, that no person shall possess more than a certain amount of property, and it will be considered an offence against justice and right, for any one to own anything more than what he wears and eats. If it were not that unprincipled politicians stooped down to the anti-renters and socialists, they would not now be in a court of justice, seeking to invalidate titles, which they and their aucestors recegnised as good und lawful, for a century and powards.

Peices of Laron.-Probably 50,000 journeymen of all trades, will arrive in New York during the ensuing summer. This supply of labor will reduce the prices in spite of all existing movements unless something he done to meet the case now.

FF The only evening paper worth reading is the mart little Day Book-capital, with the wine and walnuts.

lurostrus.-Many of those who go about soliciting advertisements.

Movements of Individuals.
Lieut. Regers. T. N. Clark, and Dr. Cuyler. U. S.,
save arrived in this vity.
Evn. Linn Boyd, of kentucky, is in Philadelphia

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The proceedings in the Senate, yesterday, were very interesting and important. After the appointment of a committee to investigate the transfer between Messrs. Benton and Foote, they proceeded discuss the business which was on the tapis and left unfinished on the preceding day. No sooner was the subject taken up, than Col. Benton renewed his tactics to procure the admission of California by herself, but he did not make much headway, and by every step which he made he gained no The final question was taken, and adopted by strong vote of thirty to twenty-two. The matter is therefore, in the hands of a committee of thirteen to be composed of six whigs and six democrats, Mr Clay to be chairman. This is the present position of the territorial question in the Senate.

Mr. Bell's resolutions are:

1. For the admission of California. 2. For governments for the territories, without

word about slavery.

3. For the purchase of the disputed territory

Texas, and the defining her boundary. 4. Providing for the admisston of two or three

nore slave States from Texas. Mr. Clay's amendment, which was carried on Wednesday, related to the second proposition, and was, that the Senate do not deem it necessary, and therefore decline to express, in advance, any opin ion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the committee. No doubt, a bill, embodying the main points of the above resolutions, will be introduced by the committee Mr. Benton and the free soilers worked hard to de feat this measure, and resorted to every sort of tac-

tics with that view, but they were unsuccessful.

According to our accounts from Washington, it appears that the Galphin claim, about which so much has been said, and the allowance of which, with interest, caused so much excitement and conversation in Congress and throughout the country as to justify the House of Representatives in appointing a committee to investigate and report upon it, is not the only affair of that nature which has occurred since the present cabinet came into power. It is broadly asserted that similar claims have been allowed, which were reported by the late adminis tration as having no foundation, and which amoun in the aggregate to an immense sum of money. It is said that Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, has re-opened a claim presented by some of his namesakes, if not relatives, to the amount of twenty-seven thousand dollars, notwithstanding that it as examined and rejected by the late administration as worthless. It is also said that Mr. Ewing allowed interest, simple or compound, on a claim presented by Commodore James Barron, of the old Virginia navy, after the principal was paid. It is also charged that the same Mr. Ewing, who, it would appear, has been exceedingly industrious in this peculia line of business since his induction into office, allowed and paid a Chickasaw claim to the tune of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, although it was examined and rejected by a previous administration. It is charged that other claims of a simi lar character have been paid by the authority of the present cabinet. It is alleged that Mr. Ewing has reversed the opinions of the Commissioner of Patents, and thus usurped power which does not be ong to him. It is alleged that Mr. Ewing has in his department persons who, while they are drawing salaries from the government, are engaged as puffers of the cabinet in newspapers throughout the

All these charges have been brought against Mr

Ewing in one day, and we do not know how many more of the same sort there are left. A resolution was introduced yesterday into the House of Representatives, to appoint a select committee of nine, to investigate and report upon these several charges and allegations to the House; but, in consequence of the rules not being suspended, the resolution was laid over for the present, to be offered on another occusion. Verily, verily, things are coming to pretty pass in Washington. Here we have, within a short time, charges made against the cabinet with having improperly and unjustifiably allowed claims to the amount of half a million of dollars, includ-ing the Galphin claim, since they came into of-fice; and others alluded to, which will, in all probability, assume a tangible form and shape hereafter. Such an immense mass of corrup tion—there is no use in mincing words—wi never, in the history of our government, alleged against a cabinet. As a matter of course, these allegations have created a great deal of conversation and discussion in Washington, and se they will in every part of the country when they are made known. It is to be hoped that the committee will be appointed, and that their investigation will be thorough and complete. These charges have been deliberately made, and they should be as deliberately investigated. When the committee shall have been appointed, we shall, we think, be able to give them some hints, on some of the matters that will be referred to them, which we think will help them at arriving at a conclusion. For the present, we will content ourselves by saving that if they probe in the right quarter, they will discover, without the aid of "patent perifocals, that one of the Washington correspondents the New York Tribune, who is laboring daily to bolster up the cabinet, enjoys a snug little sinceure in the Land office, and that the correspondent of the Boston Atlas is as comfortably situated-that both, while they are fulsemely adulating the cabinet, from day to day, are drawing their regular salaries from the treasury of the United States. Let us have the truth. and the whole truth; and, if the cabinet can resist the ordeal through which they will be forced to pase, we shall, for the honor and dignity of the country, and the credit of the administration itself, be pleased. The assaults against the cabinet are coming thick and heavy; and if they be not annihilated, they will be not only bullet-proof, but bomb-proof, if there be any truth in the numerous allegations that are thus crowding on them.

Latest from Washington.

OCE SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WASHINGTON, April 18, 1850. The Hon. Henry Clay will be chalrman of the committee of thirteen on Mr. Bell's resolutions; and the probability is that the members who were named when the subject was first broached, will be the committee. If they report a bill according to Mr. Bell's resolutions, it will undoubtedly pass the Senate.

The committee who were appointed to investigate and report on the scene which occurred in the Senate yesterday between Col. Benton and Mr. Foote, it is expected, will report on the facts alone, and will leave the Senate to pass judgment in the case. The committhe appointed to investigate the Galphin ciaim will

probably take the same course.

A letter has been received here from Father Mathew in which he states that he will endeavor to return about the middle of the ensuing month. His health

Mr. Young, the newly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, will make many removals of subordi-

nate officers. Such is the current report. The Naval Court of Inquiry-The Case of Alvarado Hunter. Валлинови, Аргіі 18, 1850.

The Court of Inquiry at Annapolis, Md., is still in session. It continues to prohibit the publication of

the proceedings.

The investigation progresses slowly. A large number of navy officers are there as witnesses. Jesup is there, and General Scott is expected tonight. Commodore Perry is very minute in his inquiries, and endeavors to get from witnesses even mere opinions of others, especially Mexican officials, respect-

ing Lieutenant Hunter's course.
In this way, he got from Gen, Jerup, while testifying, an opinion that the premature movements on Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter, produced probably, a loss of a million of dollars to the United States. in preventing stipulations for horses, mules, &c.

Lieut, Hunter says be will deny nothing, but tell the whole truth; that he disobeyed orders, and that it was premeditated. He says that he will stand approved, or tear and scatter his commission to the winds When the injunction is removed. I will send you the

ontire report.

The Anti-Rent Trial.

Hupson, Thursday, April 18, 1800 The defence are still engaged in proving title, loca-

tness Tremain has been on the stand for ay, and has but just finished his examinaan old man, about 70 years of age or more, and former ly an agent and surveyor for the Livingstons. His tes ership, exercised by the Livingstons upon the mano property, and in the identifying defendant's maps an urveys. Some of these surveys are very old, and there is one in court made by John Beaty in 1714, for the pur pose of a confirmation. John Beaty was Deputy Surveyor General at that time. The defence, in proving possession and title, offered to show by the witness Tremain, that the Livingstons had received the rents, seues and profits of the manor.

The Court ruled out this proof as not being proof of

possession, and stated that if the defendant wished to introduce it, he must lay groundwork for it by proving tenants in possession, paying under lease or contract.

The defendant's counsel excepted to the decision of

the court. All the documentary evidence introduced by the defendant, and almost all the other proof has been introduced subject to the objection of Mr. Van Buren. He objects to everything, and if all objections and exceptions are noted by the court, there is more of ve maps of the manor, containing surveys of every farm, and the name of every occupant noted upon them. They also have bundle and it is generally understood that they intend to prove how every part of the manor has been occupied and by whom, and under whom, for a great many year

Monereiff Livingston (5.30 P. M.) has just been called and sworn as a witness. (The Court still sustained its decision, and will not allow defendant to prove to whom the rents, issues, and profits of the manor succeeded, or generally that tenants paid rents to the Livingstons and to whom.) This witness is son of Peter R. Living ston, and the defence are proving the names of tenant who paid rent to his father by him. They number some

fifteen or twenty, and witness says there are a great many more whose names he does not now call to mind The general opinion is that the defendant will gain his cause. This suit will doubtless have great influence in quieting the anti-rent excitement in this county as many who have been most influential in getting and keeping up the excitement, hold titles from the Livingstons, and if defendant's title is proved bad, their's is bad also. It would in many cases, be a great hardship to have the title proven void, as a great portion of the lands have passed out of the hands of the Livingstons to those of the tenants whose farms, thus obtain the all of their property. The assertion that the State will deal liberally with the tenants, is begining to be regarded as a humbug. They see too plainly ho

closely their interest is allied to that of Livingstor There is no telling when the trial will close-it is expected that they will sum up the case to-morrow There is no certainty, however.

The Indian Difficulties in New Mexicotle between the Buffalo Hunters and the

Sr. Louis, April 18, 1860. A gentleman arrived in this city, yesterday, from Mexico, through whom we have received dates from Los Vegas to the 6th of March.

Indian depredations in that country still continue The Americans are living in constant dread and fear and the savages are daily becoming more daring. The writer says, a runner sent by a party of Buffalo hunters, arrived at Los Vegas, a few days before he left. The hunters had encounterd a body of Apache Indians and an engagement ensued between them. Two of the hunters were killed and three or four badly wounded The Indians carried off all their animals, and at the time of the runner's departure, nearly all the ammu-

The commander at this place was called upon to order out a company of military to protect the hunters and render them necessary assistance.

The Apuches, satisfied with their booty, had re-

A few days since three Mexicans were killed by the Indians at Vernal Springs, on the road from Los Vegas

Great complaints are made that sufficient precaution is not observed by Cot. Monroe in granting licences to traders—many having been in the habit of selling arms and ammunition to the hostile Indians.

The Killed and Wounded by the Explosio

of the Steamer Hercules.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 18, 1850.

We learn that the names of the killed, by the explosion of the towboat Hercules, below New Orleans, were Miller, pilot; James Riddle, third engineer, and s sen of Capt. Riddle; William Hassmond, John Moran Hagen, Thomas Murphy, and Rufus Tarbox-all deck hands. Among the scalded were John Pullerton. and the following deck hands :- James Miller, Oliver

> The Reformers in Baltimore, de. BALTIMORE, April 18-6 P. M.

A large town meeting of the reformers is now being held in Monument Square. The Southern mail came through to-night.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANT, April 18, 1850. No. 64 concluded. 66 argued. Two sessions to-day Decisions made yesterday. The Court will adjourn etime to-morrow.

True NAVAL COURT MARTIAL ON LIBUT. ALVA-RADO HUNTER.-The naval court martial on Lieutenant Alvarado Hunter, at Annapolis, in Maryland, is now going on, but, strange to say, the proceedings are held with closed doors, and the public and the press are refused admittance. This is, to say the least, a very extraordinary and suspicious course for the members of the Court Martial to adopt. We have yet to learn of a single instance where the exclusion of the press from courts of justice or courts martial, has notbeen attended with prejudice to either the complainants or defendants; or one in which the cause of justice was injured by the publication of the truth. If this court martial is being beld in accordance with decorum and justice, why exclude the press ! Honesty and integrity court the light of day, and neither one nor the other was ever yet injured by making it public

The Paper Currency at California. We received, by one of the last steamers, the follow ing bill from California, of which we give a copy :-

View of Shipping. No. - A. THE MINER'S BANK Will pay wines contanto the bearer on demand, San Francisco, March 1st, 1869. Wm. H. Graham, Pros's.

...... The above bank bill is beautifully engraved, and has a very handsome appearance, is executed by Mesers. Danforth and Hufty. No. 1 Wall street, bank note engravers. Supposing this to be a new currency started in the gold region, we made some inquiry respecting the responsibility of the parties issuing the bills. We therefore, called on Mr. Danforth, and was very politey informed that such a plate was executed by him, to the order of Mesers. Wm. & James Currie, brokers in Wall street, and intended for some house in San Francisco. We next called at the office of Mr. Currie, an placed on the counter, for exchange, the above bill clerk picked up the bill, examined it, laughed and exclaimed-

Look here, Mr. Currie, here is one of those bills, in circulation.

Mr. Currie then looked at the bill and pronounced it a humbug, as none had been issued by the firm for whom they got up the plate. Mr. Currie further added, that the plate was engraved by his order, for Mr. Pleether M. Haight, a wealthy firm at San Francisco but on taking the bills out there the circulation was probiblited, according to the constitutional law of the State, forbidding the circulation of paper money Thus the bills were withdrawn, and instead, Mr. Haight to facilitate the currency of San Francisco, issued gold tokens, which appeared to answer every purpose. Mr. Currie further stated, that had the bills been circulated they would have been filled up with the name of Mr Haight, who is amply responsible for the notes issued.

We give publicity to the above bank bill, fearing that, by some means, the impressions might have been obtained from Mr. Haight, then filled up with spurious names, and the public imposed upon, by receiving

The Committee on Markets reported in favor of raising the salary of the Clerk of Clinton Market from \$418 to \$600 per annum. Adopted.

The Committee on the Law Department reported in favor of directing the Corporation Counsel to take tharge of all suits and proceedings in which the Corporation is interested, except suits relative to fees of late Counsel.

ration is interested, except suits relative to fees of late Counsel. Adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department reported in favor of erecting a house for Engine Company No. 44, in Union Market Square. Adopted.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips reported in favor of close-piling pier between Rivington and Stanton streets. Adopted.

Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department reported in favor of adopting a resolution that Croton water pipes be laid in Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also, that a fire hydrant be placed in Twenty-first street, west of Tenth avenue. Adopted.

Sixth and Seventh avenues; also, that a fire hydrant be placed in Twenty-first street, west of Tenth avenue. Adopted.

Committee on Streets, reported in favor of flagging sidewalks between Eighth and Ninth avenues; on concurrence, concurred in. Also, to flag avenue A, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets; also, in favor of removing awning posts in Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau streets; also, in favor of flagging sidewalk on the southerly side of Twenty-eighth street, from the Seeond avenue to the East River; against regulating Thirty-sixth street from Seventh avenue to Broadway; also, in favor of concurring with the Boardof Alderman in the resolution and ordinance to regulate and grade the Seventh avenue from Harlem lane to 129th street. Adopted.

Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of lighting King street and Cottage place with gas. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring in resolution making an additional appropriation of \$1,000 for the construction of vaulte on Randall's Island. Concurred in.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of removing the First district police station house from its present location to No. 50 Trinity place. Adopted.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of confirming the recent election of Assistant Eugineers of the Fire Department; also, an ordinance providing for the annual returns of each company being made under oath. On concurrence, eoncurred in.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Thirty-third street, from the Pifth to the Sixth avenues, with an ordinance therefor; adopted. Also, in favor of building a sewer in Tenth street, from opposite Dry Dock street to the sewer in avenue C. On concurrence, concurred in.

Resolved. That a path four feet wide be flagged from

C. On concurrence, concurred in.

RESOLVEIONS.

Resolved. That a path four feet wide be flagged from the southwest corner of Gouveneur street, to the Centre of the gates of the Jackson street ferry. Referred. Resolution for lighting Lexington avenue from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-third street, with gas. Adopted. Resolution to extend pier at the foot of west Twenty-first street, to the line of Twelfith avenue. Adopted. CHANGE OF LOCATION FOR FOLICE JUSTICES.

A resolution came from the Board of Aldermen providing for removing police justice Mountfort from the Tombs to the police office at Jefferson market, and stationing Justice Blakely in his place at the Tombs. In this Board a substitute was adopted, changing the name of Justice Blakely to that of Justice Osborn, now at the Essex market police office.

Adjourned.

Before Judge Woodroff.

April 18.—Jahn ... Ashbots vs. The Columbus Insurance Company of Ohio.—This was an action for \$2.886, amount of property of the plaintiff, consisting of drugs &c., which was insured in the Columbus Company, and damaged by fire in Cliff street, in this city, on 21st January. '49. The defence is, that there was not so much property damaged. Adjourned.

Court Calendar this day.
Circuit Court.—Nos. 510, 225, 562, 74, 350, 558 to 567.
Cosmon Plana.—Part 1.—Nos. 671, 45, 63, 83, 85, 89, 19 83, 86, 97, Part 2.—Nos. 418, 512, 664, 4, 424, 216, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28

Burming Court.—Nos. 54, 26, 71, 156, 58, 166, 74, 491, 78, 4, 7, 882, 215, 222, 223, 226 228, 232, 236, 186, 22, 252, to 255, 259 to 262, 264 to 272.
Transperser Court.—Nos. 91, 94, 86, 54, 22, 100, 26, 106, 146, 106 to 113.

The Charleston Steamships.

The Charleston Steamships.

The following notice of the steamship Osprey, plying to Charleston, on alternate weeks, we find in the Philadelphia North American, of the 17th inst. The new invention, in the form of a steam condenser, works admirably, and will no doubt be a great saving in the consumption of coal:

A telegraphic despatch, received here, states that this fine steamship arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, at Charleston, in 68 hours from wharf to wharf. She made a most galiantrum through the storm of Sunday, and fully tested the value of her improvements and her qualities as a scaboat. The trip has demonstrated, also, for the first time, a most important improvement for sea steam navigation, in the form of a condenser, invented by Mr. Persson, of New York. It is an American idea altogether, and is greatly superior to those of Hall's and Ericsson's plans. By it, the steam used in the engine is condensed into water, and this is again forced back into the boilers, the ordinary wastage being supplied by evaporation from the condensed water; and thus the supply of fresh water is kept full, and the necessity of resorting to the use of Sali sea water, so ruinous to the boilers, is avoided. The Osprey carried Schuyikill water in her boilers all the way to Charleston, and might as easily have taken it to Liverpool. The continual return of the heated water also effects a saving in fuel. The Osprey is now fairly again upon the line, and we hope soon to see as well appointed and as efficient a consort to alternate the trips.

We are requested again to call attention to the advertisement in another column, offering a liberal reward for the receivery of the EDW ARD MODRS, of Newport, Rhode Island, and giving a full description of his person. We are informed that a gentleman and severing this description, and apparently not in full possession of his faculties, creased the terry from Astoria to Hell Gate, Yorkville, on Tucsday afternoon, the 16th inst., at sunset, asking for the agr to New York.

The friends of Mr. Moore call upon all persons who have

adway.
ditors of papers published in any part of King's or Queen's
nty, Long Island, are desired to publish this notice and
advertisement above referred to, and to send their bills

Wilson's Stone Cutting Machine.

Those taking an interest in important inventions cannot fail to be surprised and gratified by a visit to the Empire Stone Works of Messrs. Sherman & Hondayer, at the foot of Yventy-eighth street, on the East River, where may be seen, in continual operation, four of the simple but powerfully efficient stone dressing machines invented by Charles Wilson. They work over the face of all kinds of stone, at the rate of more than a square foot per minute, and to the depth—where required—of one and a half inches, or more; and whether soft thrown stone or hard grantic is required to be dressed, it is all the same—each and all being summarily reduced to their proper level, and with an unwaying truences.

At the stone works may be seen samples of States Island grantice, beautifully cot, by the machine, to as fine a surface as can be desired for similar, and this without the use of the sent of all grantice, knows that whether can dress item dress anything, not even excepting pigition in the rough.

The machine is quite simple. There is no hammering, or chopping with chiefle. One or two circular plates of steel, mine inches in diameter, one-fourth of an inch thick, and healthed to an edge, do all the cutting; and right merrily shey make the chips fig. too, after the manner of true workmen.

None who witness the process can doubt that the mode in question is the way by which stone is hereafter to be dressed, nor fail to be convinced that the invention is one of the great-set value to the inventor and to the world.

Friday is a much better day to purchase

Priday is a much petter uny to be a like than Saturday, owing to the fact that knex, No. 128 Fulton street, is so busy on that day, that he has not the time to give people that satisfaction that he would wish to centlemen will find, by calling is on Friday instead of Saturday, that Knex can give them better fits, though he is root on fits always, they can select their hats at leisure, and have them sent to their residences by one of his indefatigable

Experience convinces us that Coleman, 100 Experience convinces us that Coleman, 100 Massas street, manufactures and sells the best Hats in this sity. His terms being cash, both in buying and selling, with the strictest economy in all his arrangements, besides being a practical hatter of many years' experience, in this country and Europe, enables him to sell a better Hat for \$3.50 than can be had anywhere in this city for any price.

Warnock's Hats-A Plain Story For Ev-

WARNOCKS, Hatters, 28 Broads Spring Carpetings are now to be found the celebrated sheapest tarpet establishment in the United States, No. 19 Bowers, BHRAM ANDERSON'S. A rigid the five spacious show rooms will be sufficient for the most incredulous as to style, quality and particularly prices. Those who study sconemy, cannot fall to be mixed.

Jenny Lind's Concert Tickets, \$10, and ti

Plano-Fortes-We would call the atter tion of those desiring a good Pinno-forte, to the large ar-most at 4rf Broadway, made by T. GillaleRT & Co. Ro They are unsurpassed. Their Addian Pinno-fortes con all the beauties of the Pinno and the Parlos Organ. See head Pinnos for sale charge, or to oran.

Colonel Fremont.—A superb Portrait this distinguished gentleman was taken for the Gallery of Instrious Americans, at Bready's Daguerrean Gallery, No. Breadway, where it remains for exhibition

The Plumbe Kational Gallery, So. 251 readway, should be visited by all who have any desire to samine the largest collection of Pertraits of distinguished divisionals in the United States, by the oldest artist in this

paper. By recent discoveries of their own the subscribers now take these portraits with a degree of perfection and pleaning effect, which have gained guarral antiniration and unprecedented success. Amounts on patrons of the fine arts are respectfully invited to chanton epociation at our pursue, 201 Breadway.

W. & F. LANGENHEIM,

Maple Molasses, and Ripe Tomatos, by J.

Elegant Bridal Cards, Envelopes, and

167 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 30 Broadw Comb Factory, 387 Broadway—Laddee invited to examine this rich collection of Bress Cambe, equalled in extent or variety in the city; among which will found the open chain pattern, so much admired; the made to order, after any design, no matter how intric Combs altered and repaired.

A. B. J. Saunders.

Watte's Nervous Antidote.-Just call and

A New Envelope and Large Hores.—Dally's Pain Extractor. in the old wrapper, is largely counter-feited; the deleterious stuff floods the market. Avoid impo-sition and danger, and buy Dally's Salve only in the new wrapper, and the large boxes. You will then get the geauine, and gain near 50 per cent in quantity. See the new Circu-lar for 1850.

H. Dally's 415 Breastway.

Gouraud's Italian Medicated Sons, i curing all shin diseases, discolorations and blemishes. Per subtile for cradicating superfluous hair from any part the body. Lity White for the complexion. Liquid Rouke, at 57 Walker street, first store from (act in) Broodw T. R. Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelsphia.

Have your Head Thoroughly and Luxuri-oraly Shampoord, your hair and whiters neatly, beau-tifully, ornamentally and systematically arranged and out proportionably to your countenance and general appearance, by Hill, the inimitable hair cutter, 13 Nassay and

5,000 Wigs and Toupees always on hand, the wig factory of MEDHURST & HEARD, 27 Maideu the wig factory of the heat natural carled helf, and the wig factory of MEDHURST & HEAR.
ne. They are made of the best natural cu
mbine all the latest improvements. Ladiesir, in great abundance. Cut this out.

Hair Dyc.—Batchelor's Gonuine Liquidir Dyc, can only be procured at the manufactory, a street. The public should guard against imitations. See various diplomas. Fersons whose hair has assumed a color from the use of the imitation dyes, can have it correctly be calling as above. Copy the address.

Those who have Pimples or Ernstions or their skin, should wash with Jones's Chemical Soap. We have seen it cure many cases, while for whitening and elearing dark, yellow, or billions skin, it is really fine. Buy it only at 40 Broadway. Mind, 403, the depot for the true Spanisa Isly White.

The stock market opened more buoyant this morn ng than we expected, and there were large sales of most of the fancies at an advance. We notice sales to some extent, of Harlem, seller twelve months, at two per cent below prices ruling for cash. Harlem appears to be the weakest fancy in the list, and it evidently is impossible to give it an upward movement. There is nothing to build speculations upon; the old ma-chinery has run out, and holders are, no doubt, disposed to let it take its course. Erie bonds, second-mortgage, took an upward start to-day, and the transactions, at the two boards, were very heavy.

At the first board Treasury notes fell off 1, per cent and Harlem X. Parmers Loan advanced 14 per cent.; Morris Canal ⅓; Canton Company ⅙; New Haven Rall-road ⅙; Long Island ⅙; Eric Railroad ⅙; Eric bonds. new, 1; Reading Railroad X. At the second board. Erie bonds, new, went up % per cent.; Erie raliroad ½; Morris Canal ¼; Hudson River Railroad 1, since last sale; Canton Company declined &. There was a great deal of cash stock sold to-day, and we cannot look upon the improvement in prices in any other light than a a flurry, a sort of deeperate effort of the bulls to enable them to realize. The bears understand these galvanic movements thoroughly, and are not intimidated by them. They avail themselves of any advance to sell, and do not have to wait more than two or three days for a change sufficiently large to give them a hand-some profit. The fluctuations in Wall street, are frequently enormous. It is amusing, one day, to see the bulls running up and down the street, with head and tail erect, full of sound and fury, trampling poor bruin under their feet, and opparently rushing headlong to destruction, and the next to see them under full headway, head and tail down, making extensive tracks out of the street, while the poor, quiet, sensible, unobtrusive bear, whom every one supposed prostrate, and defunct, is left in possession of the battle field. When the bear gets the buil once fairly in his embrace, he generally squesses every drop of life blood out of him. This has been done so often in Wall street, that is is a matter of astonishment to us that the bulls have the least confidence in their powers, or their ability to contend with their antagonists.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasures

of this port, to-day, amounted to \$110,355 21; pay-

ments, \$54.137 71—balance, \$1.661.032 26.
The following sales of city stock were made at Boston. resterday :- \$11,000 Boston city 6 per cent stock, payable May, 1852 (\$1,000 each), 100% a 101 ; \$2,000 de payable May, 1851, 100 ; \$1,000 do., payable Aug., 1853. 101%; \$1,000 do., payable Nov., 1853, 101%.

The Treasurer of the Mint, Philadelphia, is now pre-

pared to pay certificates of gold deposits up to, inclu-

Note Reporter, by an officer in the Philadelphia Mint:

"The most important class of counterfeits are theimitations of our own coin, and some have been brought
to light worthy of especial notice. The varieties include the eagie, half-eagle, and quarter-cagle. The dieis very perfect, for, although a coiner might discoverthat the impression is not quite so sharp and decided,
as the genuine coin, yet none but a practical eye can
detect the difference. Even when examined under a
microscope, they are found to correspond in the most
minute particular to the genuine coin. This showthat the dies must have been transferred from our owncoin by some mechanical process not yet known to
honest workmen, as the most accomplished artist
in the world could not take up the graver and makesuch a fac simile. The coins have rather a dult
sound in ringing, but not as if flawed, although they
are actually composed of three distinct pleces of metal
Where they are full weight, they are necessarily
thicker than the genuine, but generally the half-eaglerim, as in the good pince from 60 to 60 theusands of an
inch within the raised rim. They appear to be made as
follows: A thin planchet of silver, of Spanish standard,
is prepared so nearly of the right diameter, that the
subsequent overlaying of the gold plate at the edge will
make it exact. Two planchets of gold are then prepared—one of them to correspond with the true diameter
of the coin, the other about onco-quarter, of an inchlarger. These two plates are soldered upon the silver; the
projecting rim of the larger is bent up to meet the smaller so as to cover the edge of the coin, and tho piece to
file. And the substantian are soldered upon the silver; the
projecting rim of the larger is bent up to meet the smaller so as to cover the edge of the coin, and tho piece to
file. And the substantian the coiner press. The half-eagles
which are, perhaps, the most numerous, bear various
dates, such as 1844, 1845 and 1847. Of the quarter eagicoly one date, 1845, and bear terfeit gold coin, has been furnished Thempsen's Bank Note Reporter, by an officer in the Philadelphia Mint :-

It is estimated that the depreciation of railroads is annually about fourteen per cent on their cost, and that the depreciation on a new road is as rapid as onan old one. The annual reports of our railroad com panies make no mention of this, and do not provide for it out ot their annual earnings, or by any sinking.

fund for a renewal of track.

The Legislature of Ohlo passed a law, at its late see sion, authorizing the citizens of Columbus the people of Franklin Co. concurring in so much as refers to them separately-to vote on the second Monday in May, for subscriptions of stock to the Central Ohio Railroad Company the city, \$20,000 and the county \$50,000; to the Lancaster Railroad Company and the Franklin, Pickaway and Ross County Railroad Company each, the city \$15,000 and the county \$25,000 making in all, for both city and county, \$150,000. The Legislature of this State, just previous to adjournment authorized cities, towns, villages, and railroad com-panies to subscribe for the stock of the Hudson River Rail Company; and the Kennebec and Portland Rail road Company have been authorized to apply to towns on the line to pledge their corporate credit for the pur pose of raising money to complete the road and pay of its debt. This way of filling up the capital stock of railroad companies is getting to be quite general, and it be pretty evident that railroads must be in a bad way when they have to resort to such measures to raise means to construct them.

The appeared statement exhibits the total rescipts of

California gold at the Philadelphia and New-Orleans. mints, up to the 16th of April, 1850 :-RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD-PHILAURIPHIA AND NEW

Total receipts at the Philadolphia Mint up to March 31, 1850.

Receipts from 1st to 5th of April. 25,000 Receipts by the steamers Cherokee. Empire City, &c. bringing the San Francisco shipments of March 1st, 1850. \$1,490,000 Total receipts at the Branch Mint at New Orleans, up to Feb 28, 1850. 1,604,131 Estimated receipts from March let to April 16th, 1850. 550,000

We give this for the purpose of illustrating the trails